

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 152, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 123, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZKE & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HEDDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINHOLD, Esq.
H. L. DALLMEYER, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MÖLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEY CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of the Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNIZED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1863.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.
AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.
E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai,
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3½ per Annum.
" 6 " " 4½ " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 3 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. F. C. DITTMER has CEASED to SIGN our Firm per Procurator.

SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, August 30, 1879. se7

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr. ERNEST VAUGHAN WETTON will CONDUCT my BUSINESS, for which purpose he holds authority to SIGN my name.

R. G. ALFORD, Surveyor, &c.
16, Queen's Road Central,
1st August, 1879. se18

NOTICE.

THE Underigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

EX American Bark "ANTIOCH" (JUST ARRIVED), 1, 2, 3 and 4 inch OREGON FINE LUMBER, S P A R S,

7 to 18 inches (in Slings) 40 to 80 ft. long. 19 to 24 " (at Partners) 80 to 96 ft. "

L. MALLORY, Hongkong Timber Yard, (Wanchai).

Hongkong, August 8, 1879. se8

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE RÖDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX: Quarts, £17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints, £18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21se80

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

VEUVE CLUQUOT PONSARDIN, Dry CHAMPAGNE (England) in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts. " of 2 " " 2 " Pints.

Apply to SANDER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879. se13

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THE Underigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY, comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

And, A Small Invoice of Superior Red and White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINES, viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WYNDHAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdelho, Muscat, Claret, Madeira, Sheraz, Relating Burgundy, Hermitage, Pineau in Quarts and Pints.

Also, (From Bordeaux), CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case.

A few Cases of LAFITTE.

G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

Intimations.



TENDERS will be Received at this OFFICE up to Noon of MONDAY, September 8th, for the EXECUTION of the following WORKS in the ROYAL NAVAL YARD, viz:—

1. Taking down and Re-erecting the PATTERN SHEED.
2. Building a SHED, 84 feet by 13 feet, for testing Chain Cables.
3. Building a VERANDAH 47 feet Long on the South side of the Steam Factory.

The Plans, Specifications and Conditions may be seen on application to the Underigned.

Tenders to be for all Three Services in a lump sum.

The lowest or any Tender will not be necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM HYNES, For Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 30th August, 1879. se8

NOTICE.

THE Underigned has been appointed AGENT for the SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

WILLIAM NOTT.
Hongkong, September 4, 1879. oed

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Departures of these COMPANIES' STEAMERS on the HONGKONG CANTON Route will be as under till further notice, commencing on the 8th Instant:—

KIN SHAN from Hongkong on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, at 8 a.m.; from Canton on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, at 8.30 a.m.

IOHANG from Hongkong on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, at 8 a.m.; from Canton on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, at 8.30 a.m.

The KIUKIANG will run as a Night-boat, leaving Hongkong on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, at 6 p.m.; Canton on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company, Limited.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, China Navigation Company, Limited.
Hongkong, September 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Agents.
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3se80

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of HANS KLER, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Creditors of HANS KLER, trading under the Style of H. KLER & Co., who was adjudicated Bankrupt on the 10th day of November, 1878, will be Held before the Honourable CHARLES BUSHE PLUNKET, Registrar of the Court at the Court House of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1879, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon precisely, when the Official Assignee will submit a Statement of the whole Estate of the Bankrupt as then ascertained, of the Property Received and of the Property Outstanding, specifying the cause of its being so outstanding and of all the Receipts and all of the Payments thereout made, and any Creditor who has proved may attend and examine such Statements and compare the Receipts with the Payments. And the Meeting will declare by Resolution whether any and what part of the said produce of the Estate (after making a reasonable deduction for future contingencies) shall be divided amongst the Creditors, and at the same time the majority in value of the Creditors will determine whether any and what allowance shall be made to the Bankrupt out of the Estate; and the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts are to come prepared to prove the same or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Dividend and all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

Dated this 2nd September, 1879.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr. R. M. ROBERTSON will Sign "ACTING SECRETARY."

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879. se10

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of Business contributed during the Half-year ended 30th June, 1879, on or before September 30th, on which date the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879. se30

NOTICE.

ON and after 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1879, the FIRST-CLASS SALOON FARE to or from HONGKONG and CANTON will be \$3, till further notice.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary, Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company, Limited.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, China Navigation Company, Limited.

Hongkong, September 1, 1879. se8

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

43, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 20, 1879. se20

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT). The Spanish Steamer "GRAVINA,"

Captain ECHEVARRIA, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY Next, the 8th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, September 5, 1879. se8

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Chartered Steamer "ATHOLL,"

THOMSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 19th Instant.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, September 5, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY. The Spanish Steamer "EMUY,"

Capt. BLANCO, shortly expected, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, September 5, 1879.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIGO.

The Steamship "OXFORDSHIRE," Captain JONES, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight & Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 1, 1879.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Steamship "OCEANIC," Captain J. METCALFE, will be despatched hence for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL on or about October 20th, 1879.

FIRST-CLASS FARE to LONDON, \$300.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 22, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 German Bark "TRITON,"

KALSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "TOO WOOMBA,"

KIRKPATRICK, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "JAS. A. BORDLAND,"

KENT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "ADELAIDE NORRIS,"

W. A. WOODWARD, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Bark "ANTIOCH,"

A. WEEKS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 L.I. American Ship "MONTE ROSA,"

C. O. CARTER, Master. For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 3, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "F. P. LITTONFIELD,"

Captain SPALDING, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hong

RAILS.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
CATHAY, Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will
leave this on TUESDAY, the 9th Septem-
ber, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 27, 1879. se9

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatch-
ed for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on THURSDAY, September 11th, 1879, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 10th September. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.
Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Offices addressed to the Collector of Cus-
toms, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 22, 1879. se11

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMADIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 16th September,
1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
SINDH, Commandant MORGUE, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, will leave this Port for the above
places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 15th September, 1879. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879. se15

To Let.

STORAGE.
GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE in
GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF
BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to
G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the
Praya.
Apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS
GRANITE GODOWNS.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR
UNFURNISHED.
BONHAR ROAD.
WITH LARGE TENNIS LAWN.
Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 23, 1879.

INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Poochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOHRS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at
Current Rates. Considerable Reduction
in Premium for LIFE Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON & PORTS OF CALL.

THE Brit. Str. *Oxfordshire* having arrived,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that their Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the
7th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 1, 1879. se7

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenoe* having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods—
with the exception of Opium—are being
landed at their risk into the Godown of
the Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before
Noon To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
11th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1879. se11

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Venice* having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, September 5, 1879. se12

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer *Japan*, Captain GARDNER,
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested
to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

D. SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 5, 1879. se12

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. I. RAOUADY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
Euphrate, from London, in connection
with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk at the
Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before To-day, at 1 o'clock p.m.,
requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Tues-
day, the 9th instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, September 2, 1879. se9

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex *Peiho*.
S. S. No. 11,086, 2 cases Hard Ware,
Messrs Landstein & Co., from
Marseilles.

Ex *Sindh*.
H.W. No. 11,086, 2 cases Hard Ware,
Messrs Landstein & Co., from
Marseilles.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 20, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL Office.

INTIMATIONS.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR
1878, AND TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to Furnish the
Undersigned with a List of their CONTRI-
butions from the 1st January, 1878, to
the 30th June, 1879, in order that the
Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Re-
served for CONTRIBUTORS may be ar-
ranged. Returns not rendered prior to the
31st OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the
Company, and no Claims or Alterations
will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 2, 1879. nol

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR
1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS
OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to Furnish the
Undersigned with a List of their CONTRI-
butions for the Year ending December 31st,
1878, and for the Six Months from Janu-
ary 1st to June 30th 1879, in order that the
Distribution of the Portion of PRO-
FITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS
may be arranged. Returns not rendered
prior to October 31st next, will be adjust-
ed by the Company and no Claims or Alterations
will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 24, 1879. oc31

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agree-
ment, the Directors have declared a
DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the
FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st Decem-
ber 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.
on the NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED,
payable at our OFFICE on and after the
15th instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in
particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EX-
CHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE
HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are
Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members
to be addressed to
E. GEORGE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 13, 1879.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The *Overland China Mail*.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the *Daily China Mail*, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 5 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
BAIRN, *China Mail* Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than the evening before the
departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in *Daily
China Mail*.

Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.
No. 6.—Vol. VII.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—
Jottings from the Book of Rites 禮記.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
The Ballads of the Shi-king.
Floods in China.
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-
ming.
Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of
History.
Chinese Philosophy before Confucius.
A Chip from Chinese History, or the last
two Emperors of the Great Sung
Dynasty, 1101-1126.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
The Pekingese Syllables *Fss*, *tsu*, &c.
Supposed Mention in Chinese History
of the Nestorian Mission to China
in the 7th and 8th Centuries.
New Boomer Colloquial Words.
The Kitchen God.
Examination of Licentiate.
The Canton River.
Cutting Crystals.
Door Slabs of Literati.
Coins of the Ming.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

INTIMATIONS.

A NEW STOCK OF
NEXT JOBBING TYPES

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO
EXECUTE
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED
PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING
SHIPS,
LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING
BOOKS,
CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS;
&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,
(Back of Club).

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA

BY
N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from nume-
rous notices which have appeared in the
London, Continental and Eastern
papers:—

Dr. Denny has done good service in
bringing together and presenting in read-
able form the hitherto scattered contribu-
tions to Chinese Folklore.—*Times*.

A very important addition to Folklore
literature.—*Athenaeum*.

The book is entertaining and adds a good
deal to the facts of comparative mythology
—*Full Mail Budget*.

A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's
valuable volumes—*Graphic*.

A very amusing and very instructive
book.—*Spectator*.

Adds useful testimony to curious infor-
mation.—*Ill. London News*.

Full of curious interest to the general
reader and of valuable material for the
ethnological philosopher.—*British Quarterly
Review*.

We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a
welcome addition to all existing stores of
popular superstitions.—*John Bull*.

A work which merits attention as being
to a large extent *an* *ex* *generis*—*Globe*.

An interesting and important work.
Printed on fine paper it will be a book for
the boudoir as well as for the savant—
Naval and Military Gazette.

Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is
the same at bottom whether his skin be
yellow or white.—*London Quarterly Review*.

We can promise the special student a
rich fund of matter on a very interesting
subject.—*Printing Times*.

Contains some very curious illustrations
of Chinese superstitions.—*London and China
Express*.

Deserving of careful reading. Throws
much light on the study of comparative
mythology.—*(Shanghai) Celestial Empire*.

Dr. Denny has contributed, not a little
to exhibit the inner life and mode of
thought of the Chinese people.—*North
China Herald*.

Amusing and instructive enough to com-
mand a ready sale.—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

The book is one for the general reader;
thoroughly readable and entertaining from
beginning to end.—*China Mail*.

A book of reference to the student and
a light and pleasant volume.—*Shanghai
Courier*.

Abundant with entertaining and inter-
esting matter.—*Japan Mail*.

Pleasantly written and instructive—
Strait Times.

We trust the author will continue his
interesting researches. He has produced
a very interesting and valuable volume
even if he has not established his theory
—*New York Nation*.

</

Intimations.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

NOTICE.—The Best Food for Infants, Prepared by Savory & Moore, and Supplied to the Royal Nurseries of England, &c., contains the highest amount of nourishment in the most digestible and convenient form.

IT IS THE MOST PERFECT substitute for healthy Mother's Milk, possessing all the elements necessary for the health, growth, and vigour of the child.

MAILED ON LIEBIG'S principle, it has only the sugar natural to milk, and is consequently free from the artificial and injurious sweeteners of other foods.

THOROUGHLY COOKED, it is always ready for use, saving Mothers and Nurses much time and trouble. It costs 1s. 2s., 3s., 4s., and 5s. each.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Street, London, and Chemists, &c., everywhere.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

Ribbing, Ilang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice, and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rose powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ouzier, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—An Heraldic Rose.

96, Strand, 123, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

31 May 79 1w 52t

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 50, EACH; AND TINS, 60, 1s., 2s., and 3s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS.

PREVENT FRICITION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP.

(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 60, EACH.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40, EACH; & 10, BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS' MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY BLACK LEAD, CABINET, &c.

17 May 79 1w 52t 17 May 80

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effective in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miser, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20 Sep 78 1w 1t

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is the most effective remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; it is, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure a skin, deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20 Sep 78 1w 1t

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1879) the Chinese Mail will be issued daily instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office.

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1860, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

9au79 1w 26t 9fe80

NEWMAN'S IMPROVED PURE EXTRACT OF MALT.

CLIMATIC DEBILITY. THE WEAK MADE STRONG, BY NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT. Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Haessall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any minglings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extract should be kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, O. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House, East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

4 Jan 79 1w 1t

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1879) the Chinese Mail will be issued daily instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

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The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office.

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

5ap79s 1w 52t 5ap80

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,
89, CANNON STREET, & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, LONDON.

"INVINCIBLE" CENTRIFUGAL PUMP,
AND ALSO OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE FOR COLONIAL USE, AND FOR RAISING WATER.

PUMPS WORKED BY STEAM POWER.
PUMPS WORKED BY WATER POWER.
PUMPS WORKED BY WIND POWER.
PUMPS WORKED BY CATTLE POWER.
PUMPS WORKED BY HAND POWER.
TURBINE WATER WHEELS, HYDRAULIC RAMS, &c.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Catalogues can be obtained on application to the Office of this Journal.

1m79 1w 52t 1t

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; and by Grocers and Dealers throughout the World.

14de78 1w 52t 14de79

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE MARK. NORTON'S MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."

"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER
TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
And by Special Appointments to
THE H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES, R. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,
THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,
AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S Watches, of every Description, suitable for all climates, from 22 to 200 guineas. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless Levers, Presentation, Repeater, Railway Guards', Soldiers', and Workmen's Watches of Extra Strength.

BENSON'S Clocks—for Churches, Turrets, or Public Buildings, Dining or Drawing Room, Library, Carriage, Church, Hall, or Shop. Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

BENSON'S Artistic English Clocks, decorated with Wedgwood and other wares, designed to suit Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of any style of furniture; also as bijouterie, as supplied to Members of the Court, and other solely by Benson. From 25s. Distinguished Personages.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufacturer the Illustrated Catalogues of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufactory, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON'S PATHEMETS ON TURRET CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

Steam Factory and City Show Rooms—
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
West-End Establishment—
25, OLD BOND STREET.
Established 1749.

5oc78 1w 52t 5oc79

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

NOW READY.

**FRONG-SHUI: OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINESE.** By Dr.
E. J. REEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

**BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION:** in three Lectures,
By Dr. E. J. REEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lenz,
Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. Atkinson's
ESS; WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET
—and STEPHANOTIS;
GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE
—LAVENDER WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English
Perfumery.
Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—A White Rose on a Golden Lyre.—

24 May 79 1

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.
Composed of the purest articles. These
Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious
drug; therefore the most delicate can
take them with perfect confidence. Their
beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This
old unfailing family remedy is daily recom-
mended by the most eminent Physicians.
(In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.
22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.
Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and
their beneficial effect most reliable. I
strongly recommend them in cases of Cough
and Asthma. You are at liberty to state
this as my opinion, formed from many
years' experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.
Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges
in India, I have much pleasure in testifying
to their beneficial effects in cases of In-
cipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial
Affections. I have prescribed them largely,
with the best results.

W. B. G., Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by
all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes,
each having the words, "Keating's Cough
Lozenges" engraved on the Government
stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHE-
MISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.

5ap79 1w 30sep79

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**
Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

Mr. Andrew Wind,
NEWS AGENT, &c.
138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

PRICE \$6.
THE TREATY PORTS
OF
China and Japan,
A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
KING, YEDU, HONGKONG AND MACAO.
FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.
8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS,
by
WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and
—CHAS. KING.
COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNY, PRINTER.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.
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includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works
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China and Japan, while a copious INDEX
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THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every
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Dollars per annum delivered in Hong-
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It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever
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Intimations.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has REMOVED to No. 95, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Same Address as before the fire.

TUNG CHEONG, Tailor.

Hongkong, August 20, 1879. se20

NOTICE.

KEROSENE OIL Landed and Stored in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS constructed expressly for the purpose.

For Terms, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 26, 1879. se26

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MCKENBRIEN MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879. se27

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

NOW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

MADCAP, British 3-m. schooner, Capt. J. Miller.—Turner & Co.

NORMAN COURT, British barque, Capt. J. L. Dunn.—O. & S. S. Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW. The Steamship "KANGTUNG," Captain Abbott, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 8th Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 6, 1879. se8

FOR AMOY & TAMSUI.

The Steamship "HAILONG," Captain Goode, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 9th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 6, 1879. se9

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain Talbot, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 6, 1879.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALUTTA.

The Steamship "HINDOSTAN," Captain McConnell, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1879. se11

FROM CALUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Hindostan, Captain McConnell, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees are hereby informed that the General Cargo will be landed by, and into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery can be obtained on and after the 7th Instant.

Goods remaining in Godowns after the 11th Instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1879. se18

SALE OF PICTURES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Praya, on

THURSDAY,

the 11th Sept., 1879, at 2 o'clock p.m.—A Large Assortment of VALUABLE PICTURES in Handsome Frames, comprising: Oil Paintings, Chromo-Lithographs, Olegraphs, Photographs, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As usual.

Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1879. se11

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 9th Sept., at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

400 pieces WHITE SHIRTINGS.
1 case All-wool Fancy Striped Flannels.
Grey Meltons, White Cricketing Flannel, White Saxony Flannel, Scarlet and Self-colored Flannel, Wool Scarves, Sofa Rugs, &c.

20 boxes Gold Leaf Tobacco.
40 boxes Navy Plug Tobacco.
2 cases 500-lbs. Straight-cut Tobacco.
2 tierces American Hams.

15 barrels Prime Mess Pork.
30 cases Vineyard Proprietor's Brandy.
25 cases Kinahan's LL Whisky.
Boord's Old Tom, Ginger Brandy, Assorted Liqueurs, Norwegian Beer quarts and pints, &c., etc.

Hubbuck's Turpentine and Pale boiled Linseed Oil.
Russian Rope, assorted sizes.

15 frames Brown Sheathing Felt.
Kerosine Lamps, Tumblers, Liqueur Glasses, Crockery Ware, &c., etc.

10 cases Borden's Milk (Fresh).
Morton's Oilman's Stores, assorted.

Iron Wood-screws, Locks, Brass Bolts, &c., etc.

1 case Revolver Cartridges.
Shoe Brushes in Sets, Horse Brushes, and a quantity of Sundry Saddlery.
Mechanical Toys, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Razors, Stockings, Brass Buttons, Magenta Dye.

200 doz. Spectacles, assorted.

And,
A Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1879. se9

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5, Yotlung, British steamer, 286, D. McDougall, Swatow Sept. 4, General.—Kwok ACHONG.

Sept. 6, Diamante, British steamer, 514, E. Thebaud, Amoy Sept. 4, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

Sept. 6, Yungching, Chinese steamer, from Canton.

Sept. 6, 6.30 a.m., Hwai Yuen, Chinese steamer, 984, O. Wilson, Shanghai Sept. 2, noon, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Sept. 6, China, British steamer, 1036, T. Alderton, Yokohama Aug. 30, Malls and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Sept. 6, Young Siam, Siamese ship, 701, T. Benedictin, Bangkok Aug. 28, Cotton and Rice.—ORDER.

Sept. 6, Cathay, British steamer, 1884, R. S. Dundas, Shanghai Sept. 3, Malls and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Sept. 6, Hindostan, British steamer, 991, R. J. McConnell, Calcutta Aug. 21, Pwauag 28, and Singapore 30, 4,836 bales Cotton.—DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5, Caribbrooke, for Swatow and Amoy.

6, Rajanattianukar, for Bangkok.

6, Ebenezzer, for Tientsin.

6, Glencoe, for Shanghai.

6, Bowen, for Melbourne, &c.

6, Madcap, for Port Natal.

6, Hwai Yuen, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Nestor, for Amoy and Shanghai.

Harmonie, for Whampoa.

Diamante, for Manila.

Yungching, for Shanghai.

Kungchow, for Hoihow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Diamante, from Amoy, Mr. J. Roz, 4 Europeans, and 10 Chinese.

Per China, from Yokohama, Mrs. Friend and infant, Mr. McLeod, and 5 Chinese.

Per Cathay, from Shanghai: for Hongkong, H. E. Mr. and Mrs. J. Pope Hennessy, child and 2 servants, Messrs J. C. Johnstone, Masuda, A. Patterson, R.N., and 64 Chinese; for Brindley, Mr. H. Badler; for Southampton, Mrs. Martin and infant.

Per Hindostan, from Calcutta, &c., Mr. Vuzur Dhurussae, and 1 Chinese deck.

Per Yotlung, from Swatow, 100 Chinese.

Per Hwai Yuen, from Shanghai, 63 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Bowen, for Melbourne, &c., Messrs Hornsblum, Ford, Whitall, McLachlan, and 45 Chinese.

Per Caribbrooke, for Swatow, 24 Chinese; for Amoy, 66 Chinese.

Per Rajanattianukar, for Bangkok, 146 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Yotlung reports: Fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Diamante reports: Had light northerly winds and fine weather throughout.

The Chinese steamer Hwai Yuen reports: Light southerly winds and fine cloudy weather to Pedro Blanco; at 2 a.m. on the 6th, anchored for dense rain, at 5 a.m. got underway, at 6.30 a.m. arrived in Hongkong.

The Siamese ship Young Siam reports: Fine weather and fresh S.W. monsoon till 19 N. lat., from thence till arrival variable light breezes and squally weather.

The British steamer Hindostan reports: Left Calcutta 31st August, Sandheads 22nd, touched at Penang 28th, and Singapore 30th, arrived Hongkong 6th Sept. From Sandheads to Singapore, light westerly winds, with dull cloudy weather and much rain. From Singapore to lat. 16 N. light S. and E. winds, from thence to port light N.W. winds. Remarkably fine weather with smooth sea throughout.

CARGO.

Per S. S. Bohara, sailed 28th August:—For London: from Canton and Macao, 23,981 boxes Tea, containing 236,406 lbs. Congou, 179,878 lbs. So. Caper, 47,438 lbs. So. Or. Pekos, 12,388 lbs. Sorts, and 1,300 lbs. So. Chong; from Canton, 204 bales Raw Silk, 19 cases Silk Goods, and 80 bales Waste Silk; from Amoy, 685 boxes and 1,097 half-cheats Tea (particulars unknown); from Shanghai, 229 boxes, half-cheats and 1,379 pkgs. Tea (particulars unknown), 69 bales Raw Silk, 17 cases Silk Goods, and 20 bales Waste Silk; from Japan, 63 bales Raw Silk, and 64 bales Waste Silk.—For Continent: from Canton, 78 bales Raw Silk, 1 case Silk Goods, 10 bales Waste Silk, 20 bales Punjun Silk, and 110 bales Cocoons; from Shanghai, 43 bales Raw Silk, and 10 bales Waste Silk; from Japan, 54 bales Raw Silk, and 62 bales Waste Silk.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—Per S. S. Kluwa, on Sunday, the 7th Inst. Registry closes at 8.45 a.m. Mail closes at 9 a.m. Late Letters received from 9.10 to 9.30, with 18 cents Late Fee. Paid Correspondence may then be posted in the movable box on board the Packet. The Post Office will be open at 8 a.m.

For SWATOW.—Per Yotlung, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th Inst.

For SHANGHAI.—Per Nestor and Yungching, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHEW.—Per Kwangtung, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 8th Inst., instead of as previously notified.

For MANILA.—Per Gravia, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 8th Inst.

For YOKOHAMA.—Per China, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 8th Inst.

For AMOY and TAMSUI.—Per Hailong, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 9th Inst.

For SAIGON.—Per Olympia, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 9th Inst., instead of as previously notified.

For CANTON.—Per Kwangtung, at 5 p.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, till further notice.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—The British Contract Packet Cathay will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 9th September, with Malls to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindley or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

MAIL BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—The United States Mail Packet Belgic, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th Sept., with Malls for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c. will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry closes.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (expected the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, Aug. 22, 1879. se11

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—The French Contract Packet Smith will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, with Malls to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Malls, &c.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE CONTRACT MAILS.—The following hours are observed in closing Malls, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure, 5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure, 7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Malls closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, September 9.—Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Noon.—Anchion of Sundries at Naval Yard.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr. G. R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms.

Goods per Iravaddy undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

3 p.m.—Hailong leaves for Amoy, &c.

THURSDAY, September 11.—2 p.m.—Anchion of Pictures at Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.'s Sales Rooms.

3 p.m.—Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

3 p.m.—Hindostan leaves for Singapore, &c.

Goods per Glencoe not delivered this date subject to rent.

Goods per Hindostan undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, September 13.—9 p.m.—Meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618 S. C.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.—Goods per Iravaddy undelivered after this date subject to rent.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon. Morning Service 11, Evening 4.30. Holy Communion on the 1st Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m.; Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on 1st Sunday of every month.

Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday and Wednesday. All-seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the 1st Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auction.—11 a.m.—Auction of Sundries at Central Police Station.

Tenders Close.—Noon.—Tenders for Naval Yard work.

Shipping.—Noon.—Kwangtung leaves for Coast Ports.

4 p.m.—Gravia leaves for Manila.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS

OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS OF Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

BIRTH.—At 9, Seward Road, Hongkong, on the 29th August, the Wife of Geo. L. SKINNER, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Chefoo, on the 27th August, the Wife of JAMES B. BROWN, chief engineer of the steamer Foochow.

The publication of this issue commenced at 9.05 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1879.

We reprint elsewhere a very fair and moderately worded article from the Japan Weekly Mail on the Japanese silver yen, and its proposed introduction into Hongkong. Our contemporary, in alluding to some remarks we had previously made on this subject, deals with a difficulty which had been raised by us as to whether the fineness of silver composing the subsidiary and yen coinage could be absolutely relied upon. We alleged, upon what seemed to be excellent authority, that the excessive discount which the subsidiary coinage had reached in this market, was partly due to the depreciation in the intrinsic value and fineness of the 20-sen and 10-sen pieces; and only this morning a Chinese authority assured us that they were not more than "770 or 760 fine."

Further enquiry, however, leads us to accept the statements of our Yokohama contemporary as a fair representation of the real fact, and to regard the generally-received impression here as to depreciation in some way by the sale of fractional currency. This being so, the argument advanced against the absolute reliability of the Japanese coinage falls to the ground; and the question of the introduction into this Colony of the yen as a legal tender must consequently be judged according to the advantages which such a change would secure to trade generally.

As we have already said, a general opinion exists in favour of the introduction into Hongkong and South China of the Japanese currency; but it must be admitted that this opinion is based more upon the feeling that the change would benefit trade in Japan and encourage the progressive efforts of the Japanese Government, than upon the belief that any direct advantage would accrue to this Colony. This negative kind of friendliness is, however, not unworthy of consideration, because it would doubtless lead to a ready co-operation with any efforts to bring about the desired change and would secure a hearty approval of the legislation of the yen,

when that step is taken by the powers that be. If, as is most probable, Mr. Pope Hennessy should represent the matter strongly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the opinion of the leading banking and commercial men in this Colony be asked on the subject, there is every probability that the desire of the Japanese Government may at least advance a step or two. In the event of the Colonial Office taking an adverse view of the proposed scheme, however—a by no means unlikely possibility—the necessity for a new dollar is not so keenly felt as to induce the bankers and merchants to bid defiance to the Crown's sanction, and accept the unlegalized yen in their commercial transactions.

While the well-known and equally reliable Mexican Dollar retains its hold upon the Chinese, it is not likely that the admission of the Japanese yen would cause any violent revolution in the monetary business in this part of the world. It might have the effect of weakening exchange; but that evil is one which business men are now becoming accustomed to by long experience. The legalizing of the yen at Singapore did not at first meet with the approval of the Colonial Office, as no advantage to the trade of the Straits could well be shown; and there is therefore a possibility that this second blow at the much-talked-of British Dollar may be looked upon with suspicion by the Secretary of State for the Colonies; while it is just within the bounds of possibility that the visit of H. E. the Governor of Hongkong to Japan may not, in some respects at least, have improved the prospects of the yen. If the Home Government still entertain the notion of coining a British Dollar, and thus follow the French example in Saigon, there is strong reason for believing that the Japanese yen will have to find another field of usefulness than this Colony. But if the Colonial Office regard the reception of the silver yen in Hongkong with favour, then there is not much likelihood of more being heard of the British Dollar. It will therefore be seen that the decision rests with the Home Government, that the advocate for the adoption of the measure will be the Governor of Hongkong, and that the principal ground for a favourable reception of the proposal will be the facilities to British trade likely to result therefrom.

THE Japan Herald of the 19th August says: "News has been received here that there are seven cases of cholera on board the Italian Frigate Vittor Pisani, and one on board the English gunboat Grosvenor, both ships lying at anchor in Nagasaki harbour."

The Nagasaki Rising Sun of the 23rd August says: "The Italian corvette Vittor Pisani departed for a cruise on Tuesday, and the U.S. corvette Ranger for Yokohama, via the Inland Sea, on Wednesday. Sickmess was reported on board the Italian, and one death, we hear, occurred shortly before her departure. The crews of the three remaining gunboats in harbour—the Grosvenor, Hornet, and Yampa—are in good health, but shore leave for the present is prohibited. The German gunboat Cyclops arrived from Shanghai on Saturday last, and left again on Thursday for Hakodate, to meet the senior officer and undergo an inspection."

It is not at all an uncommon practice when posting price currents or other printed matter to use as a cover for the same a common envelope either with the corners cut off, or an ellipse cut out of either end. This, however, does not, it seems, satisfy Post Office rules, which require that all such packets should be so made up as to admit of the contents being readily inspected. On this subject, one of our merchants at home, having been charged letter rates on a number of price currents received from this in envelopes with the corners cut off, wrote in to the Postmaster-General, complaining of the overcharge, and as its perusal may be useful to our mercantile readers, we append the reply received by him:—

GENERAL POST OFFICE, London, July 7, 1879.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 20th ultimo, I beg to state, that, although you may have occasionally received, free of charge, book packets from Singapore, the covers of which were merely cut at the corners, and were not sufficiently open to admit of the contents being readily inspected, yet packets so made up are always liable to be charged as letters; and it would perhaps be well for you to communicate with your correspondent at Singapore on the subject.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, G. HARDY.

If envelopes are used at all for the covers of such papers they

can. But I also say that an apology has been tendered.

His Lordship: Has written notice of that been given?

Mr Dennys: No.

His Lordship: Then it cannot be pleaded.

Mr Dennys: Your Lordship knows the peculiar circumstances under which we come into Court, and how we attempted to settle it out of Court.

His Lordship: I know nothing whatever about that. By 6 and 7 Via, you can only give an apology in evidence when written notice has been given.

The position of either side having thus been stated, the Counsel for the plaintiff opened the case.

Mr Ng Achoy, addressing the jury, said his client, although not a professional reporter, as stated by the Counsel for the defence, was at the time these words were spoken employed as a reporter in the *China Mail* office, as was admitted on the other side. The defendant is a reporter on the *Daily Press*. These two gentlemen, from the nature of their occupation, were often brought together; they came in contact almost every day in the Courts. On the 12th of last month the plaintiff was up at the Magistrate doing his Police Court work as usual, and defendant was there also.

In the afternoon, when his reporting work was done, defendant went to the office of the *Daily Press*, as would be proved, and had a conversation with the foreman of that office, Mr Beale, in the course of which he spoke of the plaintiff and said he was at the Police Office drunk, so drunk that he could not do his work, that he had done no work up at that Court up to that time. When asked in what precise state he was, he said, "he is so drunk that he cannot see."

He subsequently saw Mr Wilcox, the editor of the *Press*, and repeated the statement to him, that Smith was drunk and could not do his work. Plaintiff was a gentleman pretty well known in the Colony; he was certainly known to these two gentlemen as a reporter, and it was in this capacity that these words were spoken of him. That must be from the very words themselves. He learned friend did not set up the plea either of justification or privileged communication; but, under instruction of his Lordship, he might instruct the jury that if a man makes a statement which is false and he has no justifiable cause for it at the time the imputation was made—that is, that there was no occasion for it—then in point of law it was a malicious statement; malice was inferred. In proof of this, Counsel quoted the latest authority on Slander, whose writings were founded on Starkey, the most celebrated authority on the subject. Speaking of malice in law (p. 294, 4th Edition), he said: "When the imputation is false in fact and is published without justifiable occasion, the law implies malice, and where the publication is injurious on the face of it, and whether the slanderous words used are actionable or not, the law presumes damages whether injury was intended or not." If the defendant had no justifiable cause for making these statements then there was no doubt he was guilty of malice in point of law. With regard to plaintiff's condition it would be clearly proved he was quite sober; that defendant's statement was utterly false in every respect. It was immaterial whether defendant thought he was drunk or not. Unless there was proved before them to-day justifiable cause, he had no right to make that statement and must abide by the consequence of his having done so. With regard to damages he had not laid any special damages; that was not required. He claimed general damages, and he believed he was justified in doing that where—and it was so in this case—it was not easy to estimate the exact amount of injury that was the consequence of the slander. In such a case they were to take the whole facts proved before them into consideration, and would thereon award the plaintiff such amount of damages as they believed he was entitled to as compensation for the trouble and anxiety and expense he had been put to. As he would have further occasion to address them he said he would not detain them longer, and proceeded to call the following evidence:—

J. Beale:—I am the printer of the *Daily Press*. I know Mr Emanuel; he is engaged in the capacity of a reporter. I know Stuart Fraser Smith; he is a reporter in the *China Mail*. I remember the 12th of August. Defendant came to my office between 4 and 5 I think; but I am sure between 3 and 5. He spoke to me and said, so far as I can remember the exact words: "Smith is at the Police Court drunk." I said: "What do you mean? How drunk?" "So drunk," he said, "that he cannot see," then either "paper" or "penicil," or "neither paper nor penicil." I said: "What do you mean? Has he done no work? Defendant, knowing I was on terms of intimate friendship with Smith's brother, said:—"Don't you think you had better communicate with his brother?" I said:—"There is no use in my doing that. His brother cannot go up and do his work for him if he is too drunk to do it himself. Neither can I." In answer to my question he said:—"Smith has done no work; he has taken no report." There was some other conversation not immediately concerning this matter. Shortly after this, he went upstairs. I saw plaintiff about half-past seven that night. He was then perfectly sober, and had no appearance of having been recently drunk.

By Mr Dennys: Did defendant say to you that you should get Smith's brother to talk to him?—Witness: There was no such phrase as "talk to him" used. It was only with regard to the immediate work to be done.

Mr Dennys: Defendant suggested that you should get plaintiff's brother to do his work for him?—Witness: He suggested I should write a bit to his brother. I presume with a view to his getting his work done for him, getting him out of this predicament. He said nothing about getting his work done for him. I mentioned the immediate question of the work that was to be done myself.

Mr Dennys: Did you suggest to defendant that he should do his work for him?—Witness: Certainly not. I said he should have done it for him; not that he should do it now.

Mr Dennys: You mess with plaintiff?—Witness: I dine at his brother's house.

Mr Dennys: You have your meals at the same table?—Witness: Frequently.

How often?—Once a day.

And defendant knew that?—I believe he may have known it. I do not know he did.

To the Court: The inference I drew from the defendant's suggestion that I should communicate with plaintiff's brother was that this should be done with a view to getting his work done for him. He did not, however, say anything about that.

B. C. Wilcox:—I am the lessee of the *Hongkong Daily Press*. I know the de-

fendant; he is a reporter in our office. I know plaintiff; he is a reporter in the *China Mail*. I remember seeing the defendant in my room on the afternoon of—it may have been the 12th August; but I cannot swear to the date. He came in with some copy in the afternoon. I cannot tell the hour. I was very busy. I cannot remember the exact words; but I think he said plaintiff was "tight" and was not able to do his work. I said:—"You must have made some mistake." He replied:—"No Sir, he can't do his work." I replied:—"Indeed," or something like that, and he went down stairs.

Cross-examined: I don't remember what copy it was. I think it was the Police Court. It is quite probable he said "he has not done his work," instead of "he cannot do his work." I know one reporter frequently helps the other. If one, from any cause is unable to get a report the other paper may give it him; that is occasionally done.

By the Court: Would it be against the rule to allow your reporter to, of himself, give another anything the other had missed; or would he have to refer to you?—It depends entirely on the nature of the necessity.

Are there cases when the reporter could do so of his own accord?—Yes; he must use his own discretion.

J. Parker: I am assistant at the Magistrate. I have known plaintiff for a number of years. He is a reporter of the *China Mail*. I know defendant; he is a reporter of the *Daily Press*. On the 12th, I saw plaintiff at different times between 2 o'clock and 4.30. He was perfectly sober to all appearances. He most decidedly was quite able to do his work. I saw him copy the last case from the depositions.

Asked:—During the time you have known him have you ever seen him otherwise than sober?

Question disallowed, the plaintiff, the Court remarked, being presumed to have a perfectly good character. The defence desired to prove no allegation against it.

Mr Dennys: The usual way in which the Police Court reporting is done is, or principally is, by copying the depositions in the office?—Yes.

His Lordship: And the sooner you put a stop to that, I think, the better.

Mr Dennys: You have a table there for the reporter? There is a table there which they generally use.

His Lordship: You have a table in your office for reporters?—No, my Lord; they use any desk or table or corner that may be to spare.

To Mr Dennys:—I do not remember Mr Smith going to or coming back from tiffin that day. If any one said it was nearer three than two when I saw him first I should admit it might be. I think Emanuel had gone. On second thoughts, I think I saw Emanuel that afternoon.

By the Court:—I cannot say whether I saw Emanuel after I saw Smith. His face was not any more red than it is now. His eyes may have been red; he has weak eyes. He said he had been up late previous night. He did not say till 3.30. He did not say "playing poker and drinking." He certainly did not say he had been "on the booze." There are on an average 35 cases at the Court. I cannot say how many he reported that day; they report very few.

By the Court:—He was not gestulating nor was he excited; nor did he appear in any way to have had liquor. He looked tired. I did not see him in Court. Court business finished that day about half-past four. I do not know if he had been in the Court that forenoon.

W. Goulbourne:—I am clerk in the Victoria Gaol. I know plaintiff and have known him for some time. I remember perfectly well seeing him on the 12th August between 4.15 and 4.45 in the afternoon. To the best of my belief he was perfectly sober. I should say he was quite able to do his work.

No cross-examination.

By the Court: Was he excited or was there anything whatever queer about him to lead any one to believe he had been drunk or drinking?—No. He was in the office writing; he left the office at the same time as I did; Mr Parker was with us.

Carl Wasenius: I am engineer in the Government Fire Brigade. I remember there was an inspection of the Fire Brigade between 5 and 6 o'clock on August 12th. I know the defendant, a reporter of the *Mail*. I remember seeing him on that day. I gave him some information; of which he took notes for the paper. He was then just as he is now;—quite sober. We spoke together for some time. I saw the report of the Brigade in the paper. I saw him next day. I said the report was a correct and able one.

Mr Dennys said this had nothing to do with the case. He did not contend the plaintiff was drunk at all.

The Plaintiff:—I am at present reporting for the *China Mail*. I remember the 12th August. I did my work as usual that day. I went up to the Police Court and did the work there. I should think that was about 2, or between 2 and 3, and remained till 4.30. I went to the office and gave in my copy and went then to the Fire Brigade Practice. I reported it. I was perfectly sober all day. I have known the defendant some nine months, that is since my last return to the Colony. Since I have been reporter I have never asked him for assistance.

By Mr Dennys:—I have never asked him, nor have I ever received any assistance from him. On the Saturday preceding August 12th, or on one occasion of a shooting match, Mr Emanuel took me over in his boat, which was towed over by the P. & O. steam launch. I went more for company to him as he said. The favour was more on my part than his. I had other opportunities of getting across. It was certainly not done with any view of letting me be in time for that evening's paper, or any sooner than I would have been otherwise. I do not know that he has any malice against me. I do not know why he should. I never did him any harm. But I should judge he has, by his spreading these false reports abroad. I am 28 years of age.

Mr Dennys asking witness if he could tell them in what way he had been employed during the latter years of his life, witness said he was:—

Mr Ng Achoy objected to this line of cross-examination: was the witness to be cross-examined as to his whole life?

His Lordship said the law upon the point was quite clear; it might be an inconvenient one, but it was laid down very clearly; a man who came into Court to vindicate his character must show that he had a character to vindicate. He might assure Mr Ng Achoy that he would at once stop any irregular questions.

Mr Dennys said he had no intention of going improperly into the plaintiff's character; he only desired to know in what way he had been employed? what was his standing as a reporter?

Witness' cross-examination continued. From 1864 to 1869, a period of five years, I was with a firm of manufacturers of linen in Forfar, Scotland, as clerk. I left them to take service with a firm of merchants in London, dealing in silks, &c. I was with them till 1874. I left their employ and came out here to Sayle & Co.'s. I was with them 2 years and 8 months. I went home then. I came out to the Colony on December 5, last year. Immediately after my return I was engaged in winding up the estate of Williams and Kennedy. I did various pieces of work as accountant until July 17th, I believe. On or about that date, I joined the *China Mail* as reporter, and am there still. My original profession was a mercantile clerk and accountant. I am still in the *China Mail* office. I have no notice to leave. I was not the first to tell Mr Bain of this. He spoke to me about it. I was merely taken on trial. If I suited I was to get a lengthy engagement. I have not yet got that, nor do I seem likely to get it. On the 12th August I had no tiffin. I had been twice in the Police Court in the forenoon; there was nothing worth reporting then. I left the Police, and went round town, as it was my duty to do, to see what was stirring. When I went back to the Police I cannot say I did, and cannot say I did not, meet defendant in the Court. When I heard the report I then remembered seeing him in the afternoon. I cannot say whether I came in and found him or he came in and found me. There are only three or four cases reported that day; the same number appeared in the *Daily Press*. I had other business there that day which would keep me an hour or so. I said nothing to Emanuel about being tired or having been up late the night before. He might have heard me tell Mr Parker something to that effect. I tired. I saw Emanuel the next day, and asked him why he had been saying this about me. I told him I had not been drunk. "O," he said, "it was only a lark," or words to that effect. I then knew that he had told Mr Beale, but that only. I did not know he had told Mr Wilcox. I told him after I knew that, that if he wrote himself down a liar—or contradicting what he had said, which would make him out a liar—and give me an ample apology, I should forgive him. When I joined the *Mail*, I was taken on for a month or so on trial. I have not yet been employed permanently, although the trial time has passed.

By the Court:—I have never asked Mr Bain as to a permanent engagement being made. My brother saw Mr Bain and became surety for my sobriety and steadiness, and I suppose said I was smart enough for the work. It was only after that that I was engaged.

Witness stopped by the Court; he could not testify as to what took place between Mr Bain and his brother in his absence. The Jury desired witness to say whether he had any reason to believe that he had been injured in Mr Bain's estimation with regard to the permanent engagement. Witness: I think I may have been said. The Court: Has anything been said or done to show that you have? Witness: Yes; Mr Bain's general tone of voice to me has not been so congenial to me since. He has not appeared to have that confidence in me that he had before.

This was the plaintiff's case. [Owing to some mistaken anticipation being brought to the Court as to the Governor being expected to land very shortly, the Court adjourned at 11.30 till 2.]

On resumption.

Mr Dennys addressing the Jury said the case as put by his learned friend was that these words were used of the plaintiff as a reporter of the *China Mail*; his reason for not admitting, when asked on the point, that plaintiff was a professional reporter would appear by and by, when he came to refer to the law books. His case was that these words were used by the defendant not only not maliciously but not even carelessly, but in the full belief that they were true, and not only not to damage him, but on the contrary to save him. He would lay before the Jury the evidence of two witnesses only, the defendant and Mr Seth. The latter, who was the first clerk at the Magistrate, was present—he was the only other European present—in the office that day, when Mr Smith was there, and he would tell them exactly what the plaintiff's condition was. His impression that day was precisely the same as Mr Emanuel's was, that somehow or other he had taken a little too much drink that day and was not able to do his work. The conversation that would be deposed to by defendant was sufficient, they would find, to justify him in the impression he formed at the time that he was the worse of liquor. His client went down to the *Daily Press* Office, and saw Mr Beale, who lives in the same house and messes with plaintiff—a great friend of his and a great friend of his brother's—told him what as he believed was Mr Smith's condition and suggested what he thought was the best way of saving him from getting into disgrace with his employer. That was his only reason for speaking to Mr Beale. Mr Wilcox was very busy as he had told them, and could not do his work. Defendant would prove that he told Mr Wilcox that he had not done his work, and he then went back to the Police office to see if he could help him. He found Mr Smith writing out his report and apparently all right. If they believed the story as it would be told them by the defendant, he believed they would have no difficulty in giving a decision in his favour. They would no doubt be told by his learned friend who appeared on the other side, if he had not told them so already, that plaintiff came there with no vindictive motive, but had been forced into Court. His own evidence he believed had negatived that altogether. He had told them that he would accept no withdrawal or apology, which did not write the defendant down a liar, one guilty of wilful misrepresentation. He was bound to come into Court, and risk their verdict, so as to avoid acknowledging himself a wilfully perjured individual. Mr Dennys then called the two witnesses he had named.

A. Seth:—I am the first clerk in the Magistrate. I have my office behind the Court. In an office adjoining, the reporters are in the habit of sitting to take their reports. Most of the reports are taken in that way. I remember the incident which has been spoken of here to-day. I cannot swear that it was the 12th. I saw Mr Emanuel there that day after tiffin. I remember seeing Mr Smith in the office too; that is in the outer office. He was sitting down with his head on the table over his crossed arms. I touched him and said:—"Mr Smith, are you not well? Have you got a headache?" He got up and looked

at me; his face was flushed. He said something. I forgot what it was. Cannot say whether he said he was not well or what. He was not working when I saw him. He had some papers before him. When I saw Mr Emanuel I said, Mr Smith was "looking queer."

What impression had you?—I thought perhaps he had been drinking a little.

His Lordship: Was that an after thought?—No, it struck me at the time I saw him.

Cross-examined:—Did he tell you he had been up late with some friends playing poker?—I am quite sure he did not. I should have remembered that.

Did you ever see him drunk?—No.

You were not sure then he had been drinking?—No.

Any smell of liquor?—No.

If he was drunk you must have smelt liquor from him?—Not necessarily.

Did he look sleepy?—Yes.

Is that your reason for saying he was drunk?—I never said anything of the sort.

What did you say?—I said he "looked queer."

The Court: Was he sleeping?—He might have been.

If he had been up late the greater part of the night, playing cards, would he have presented precisely the same appearance?—Precisely.

But the impression which at the moment struck your mind was that he had been drinking?—Yes.

P. H. Emanuel:—I am the defendant. I knew Mr Smith when he was with Sayle & Co., by sight. I have known him personally since his return. I have known him since he joined the *China Mail*. We have assisted each other in the work. I remember the 12th August. I was at the Magistrate taking my Police Court report. There was only a Chinese clerk there, in the room with me, when Mr Smith came in. He entered excitedly, sat down at the table, laid his head down on his arms, he sat up a moment and scribbled some figures, then he laid his head down on his arms. I had occasion to go out for a moment. When I came back Mr Seth was there; he looked at Mr Smith, then on to me; I took him to mean there was something wrong with Smith. He then went out. I then spoke with Smith. I asked him if he had his work done. He said, not speaking in his usual tone:—"No; not yet." His face was red and his eyes were drooping. I said:—"It won't do for you to commence like this. (He had just begun reporting for the *Mail*.)" "Well," he said, "I was on the booze last night, with a gentleman who was going to receive some money, and that kept me up to a late hour." After that he did not commence any work. I thought he was very queer. I went to the *Daily Press* Office. I knew Mr Beale was a great friend of Mr Smith's and also of his brother. I went into Mr Beale's office as I often do going in. I told him Mr Smith was at the Police Court drunk. I said I did not like to see him in such a predicament. He had no work done. "Couldn't we manage," I said, "to do the work for him, or as you are so friendly with his brother, to get his work done?"

His Lordship: Did you say "to get his work done"?—Yes.

Examination continued:—Mr Beale said:—"You go up to the Police and do his work for him." These were not the words, but that is the sense of them, so far as I remember. After doing some office work I had intended going home to put on my uniform for the Fire Brigade; but instead I went back to the Police Court and saw Mr Smith. I asked him if he had his work done. He said "yes." He looked much more like himself. Afterwards, same day, we were near the tanks when the water was being measured. I got the figures from the official and gave them to Mr Smith when he asked for them. I had not the slightest ill-feeling nor malice in making the statement I did to Mr Beale. I did it with a view to getting his work done for him, as I did not think he was able to do it for himself.

When he met me next day he asked me whether it was true that I had told Mr Beale he was drunk on the previous day; he told me how he had heard it. I told him how I had done as I did, and he seemed quite satisfied.

The Court: What did he say or do to show or lead you to believe that he was satisfied?

Witness: He said,—"Well, Emanuel, I am quite satisfied with your explanation, and am sure you did not do it maliciously. Will you give me a letter of apology to that effect?" I told him I would. I first knew that the case was coming into Court when I got the summons. I was not surprised, after the letters I had received.

Cross-examined:—I did not understand from his letter that the case was coming into Court. To tell the truth I thought he was trying to "bluff" me.

Describe his excited manner?—His face was red, his eyes fiery; he came in quickly, mumbled to himself and sat down at the table.

What was your impression at the time?—I thought he had been drinking.

Was that your honest impression?—It was.

Did you believe he was drunk?—I thought he was.

The Court: By "drunk" you mean still under the influence of the drink that he, as you believed, had consumed?—Yes.

How long were you in the room that time?—Some ten minutes.

Did he tell you he had been playing poker?—He told me he had been "on the booze" and had been playing cards all night with a gentleman who was to receive some money.

Cross-examination:—I remained there for some ten minutes. I then went out and did not return till after I had been to the office. I was in the room when Mr Seth came backwards and forwards between the two rooms. He did not speak to Mr Smith while I was there. In the course of conversation with Mr Wilcox I told him Mr Smith was tight up at the Magistrate and that he had not done his work. I met Mr Smith after four and asked him if he had got his work done. He said he had. He did not say he had done it.

Mr Dennys and Mr Ng Achoy having respectively addressed the Jury.

His Lordship summed up. In beginning he directed them to dismiss entirely from their minds any idea that they were by their verdict either to punish the defendant for what he had done or to deter him from doing anything of the kind in the future; these were absolutely without their duty; they were simply to find the defendant guilty or not guilty of defaming the plaintiff; and assess what damage if any plaintiff was entitled to. The whole case lay in their hands, it was his duty merely to state to them the law on the matter. In most cases no

amount of abusive defamatory words gave cause for action; but there were several large distinct classes of exceptions, and this case came within one of these. There were cases in which no special damage need be alleged; this, he instructed the jury, was one of that nature. He was actually employed as reporter at the time the words were spoken of him. Had his employer, with whom he was on trial only, or any one who had occasion to employ him in the future heard this slander the natural and ordinary effect of it would have been to prevent him from entering into any permanent engagement with this young man. The words were such, they were so used of him in his professional capacity that he was entitled to come into Court without alleging special damage, the natural and ordinary effect of such words being to injure him. Was there any legal excuse, was the next question. He instructed them on this point that in the eye of the Law there was not. Mr Emanuel had no duty incumbent on him in the slightest; they were not in the same employ; he had no personal interest in the matter, nor was he solicitor for his master's interests, either of which might have given him privilege. However good they might believe his intention to have been, however friendly his motive, it had no effect in law. There was in law no defence that would enable them to bring in a verdict of not guilty. The Act of Parliament, however, put the matter entirely in the hands of the Jury. They might bring in a verdict of "not guilty," but it seemed to him the only possible defence was that the words were a privileged communication, or that there was justifiable cause. He could clearly tell the jury the communication was not privileged, and the other possible defence had been entirely abandoned, the absolute untruth of the statements was admitted. If they found the defendant guilty, the next question was,—to what damages was the plaintiff entitled. They could not give him more than he claimed; under that limit they could fix any amount. He might tell them at once that he was entitled to more than nominal damages. There were two or three considerations which they might bear in mind as aggravating or mitigating them. If they believed the defendant acted maliciously, that is with real as apart from legal malice that would go in aggravation; that is if they believed he had been actuated by real ill-will. If on the other hand they believed he acted as he did out of no ill feeling to the defendant, but more out of a friendly or sort of friendly desire to do him a good turn, then even if they found him guilty it would be a mitigation of the damages. Then if there was any plausible reason for his statement, any apparent ground or excuse for it, even if there were no real ground, if there was some reasonable excuse for his malice, then that would be reason for a mitigation. The offence would then be less than one caused by the bitterest ill-will. On this point they had three or four witnesses, three of whom (his Lordship went minutely into the evidence) were distinctly able to do his work. In point of fact he did his work. Then there was the evidence of defendant and Mr Seth. From the plaintiff's own statement there was a certain something that went to support their evidence. Mr Seth said at about 2.30 or thereabouts plaintiff was asleep or appeared to be very sleepy in his office, and looked up in a confused and sleepy manner when touched and spoken to. He said his appearance was that of a person who had not been to sleep the previous night, or it might have been occasioned by a little drink. There appeared to be some ground for the mistake. The evidence of Mr Seth and defendant and that of the other witnesses might be all perfectly true and consistent; the one spoke of half-past two; the other of later hours, considerably so, for Mr Parker could not be certain. Probably everybody knew how, after a night spent without sleep, ten minutes or a quarter of an hour's sleep put one all right again. Such occasion as this for the erroneous conclusion Mr Emanuel hastily jumped to, they were entitled to take into consideration in mitigation of damages. Generally he had a id plaintiff was entitled to more than nominal damages; the jury, all gentlemen engaged in business, could say what injury such a slander as this was calculated to do to a young man entering on employment here. It did not follow that because no immediate injury was caused him, therefore the slander would have no after effects. They were entitled to consider not only what has but what might arise from it in the future; not only what might arise with regard to his present employment, but in what way and to what extent it might affect his future; in what way any one who would otherwise have engaged him would be influenced by it and to what extent plaintiff might lose by that. After summing up the points he had already laid down his Lordship said Mr Achoy appeared to make it reason for complaint that after admitting that the statement defendant made was untrue, Mr Dennys had thought it right to call the evidence he did to prove justifiable cause. Mr Dennys was perfectly right in doing that, and he rather congratulated him on the good taste and good feeling he showed in not putting any question liable to be misconstrued as reasserting anything against the defendant. He did not even ask him if he had been drinking on the previous night. He did perfectly right in refraining from casting any dirt, or attaching any imputation to the plaintiff, in admitting he was perfectly sober; and at the same time he was perfectly right in showing or attempting to show, that there was some ground for the mistake into which his client fell,—that was, that Mr Emanuel had no real malice (apart from legal malice) in acting as he did. His Lordship said the Jury might now consider their verdict.

Mr Achoy said his Lordship had not referred to the slander being repeated.

His Lordship drew the attention of the Jury to the fact that while some reason, or attempt at reason had been given for his statement to Mr Beale, whom he said he viewed as the friend of the plaintiff to whom he desired to do a good turn, there seemed to be no such excuse for the words spoken to Mr Wilcox.

Mr Dennys: It was with a view to his going and doing the plaintiff's work for him.

His Lordship: I noted the evidence very carefully on that point, and there is not one word in the evidence of either on the point.

The Jury, after consulting five minutes but before retiring asked whether the verdict carried costs, or that matter lay with the Court.

His Lordship: The costs are entirely at the discretion of the Court.

After an absence of a quarter of an hour,

the Jury returned a verdict:—For the plaintiff; \$180 damages.

His Lordship granted costs, including the fees for the Special Jury.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Craig, Esq.)

Saturday, September 7.

AN UNSUPPORTED CHARGE.

George Stanley, a seaman of the British schooner *Mad-cap*, was charged with creating a disturbance and assaulting a woman. The complainant failed to appear to press the charge, and defendant was dismissed.

KNUCKLE-DUSTERS.

Chan Ahang, was arrested in Tank Lane near the market, yesterday, by P. O. 657, who saw him running away, pursued by another Chinaman; on being arrested the man dropped an iron knuckle-duster from his hand when he seized him. The man who was pursuing the prisoner came up and charged him with having knocked him down with the knuckle-duster. As his face was covered with blood the constable took defendant to the Police Station.

Cheung Alam, a barber, stated that he was coming out of a house in Square Street, when the defendant seized him by the queue and knocked him down; witness called out "Police" and saw the prisoner arrested by the constable. Prisoner denied the charge and stated that complainant had fallen down and hurt himself; he never had the iron in his hand and did not know where it came from.

Fined \$5, in default fourteen days' hard labour, and to pay \$5 amends, or suffer fourteen days' further imprisonment.

AN UNHAPPY CASE.

Charles Wilson, an unemployed seaman, was charged by P. O. 677, with being a vagrant.

Witness found the defendant lying in the Channel of the street, at the junctions of East Street and Hollywood Road; he was bleeding from the head and could not walk, the constable had him taken to the station. Defendant stated that he had been drinking and lay down to rest, some one came and took away his hat, money, and clothes. Defendant said, "I am not drunk, but I am not fit to be at large." Prisoner was ordered to be sent before the Colonial Surgeon for examination.

Ngan a Leung, was charged by the coolie who looks after the Billiard Room at Murray Barracks, with stealing two iron bolts from one of the windows in the room, witness was in the garden while defendant was taking out the bolts, and called out to him to stop; defendant ran off and was caught by witness at the clock tower, and given in charge. Defendant stated that he picked up the bolts in the street; he was sent to gaol for four weeks, with hard labour.

A STRANGE CASE.

Un a Kiu, charged with being armed with a knife for a supposed unlawful purpose, stated that he was a rice-pounder and was sick; he had gone up the hill side to look for guavas. He gave an address, which proved to be correct; the constable had also learnt that the man was a steady workman and a good character, and asked for his discharge. Prisoner was discharged.

Quotations.

Hongkong, September 6, 1879.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...\$537½
" Old " cash...
" New Benares, cash, 610
" Old " cash...
" New Malwa, credit, 780
" Allowance, Taels...
" Old Malwa, credit, 740
" Allowance, Taels...
Exchange.
Bank, Wire... 37½
" 30 days' sight... 38½
" 4 months' sight... 38½
Credits, 4 " 38½
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 38½
India, Wire... 221
" demand... 222
Shanghai, demand... 72½
" 80 days' sight... 73½
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine... 27.50
Sovereigns... 5.38
Shares.
Hongkong Bank, 53 p. prem.
Union Bank, Society of Canton, \$1,300
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,375
North China Ins. Co., \$1,250
Yongtze Ins. Assoc., \$1,710
Chinese Insurance Co., \$385
H. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$775
China Fire Ins. Co., \$190
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 18 p. prem.
H. K. C. & M. S. Boat Co., \$12 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, \$11
China Coast S. Nav. Co., \$11.93
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65
China Sugar Refining Co., \$155
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal of 1877, do.

A TRIP ACROSS COUNTRY FROM CANTON TO KIUKIANG.

[By a Correspondent.]

(Continued.)

On Saturday July 6th, we called at Nam Hon. We entered the city to sell some books. Here the people manifested a little more curiosity. Our dress was something strange to them, and many could not resist the temptation to lift up our coats and inspect the fastenings of our trousers. Our shoes and helmets were also subjects for criticism, and remark. The latter they lifted or knocked off, to see how our hair was dressed. However in all these things they were very good-natured; so we took their treatment accordingly.

The next day we arrived at Kan Chau about 10 o'clock in the morning. Just before stepping from our boat a man came to us and said he had a boat going to Han Chang, the capital of the province. As we had to change boats here we sent one of our boys to look at it, and make all necessary arrangements. We then went into the city. No sooner had we entered the gates than a soldier came running after us demanding our names, where we were staying, and our business. We went back, but could not understand much of what he said owing to the changes in dialect. We went forth again, and began to sell our books, but presently he came again, and demanded that we should write our names. Not being able to shake him off we went back, and wrote that we were foreigners travelling across the country and were going on to the capital. We walked on once more and sold all our books and were looking round when our boy came and told us he had hired part of the boat. We then went back, and got our luggage on a small boat to take it to the other side of the city. As we were going down the river we observed two soldiers running after us, and afterwards learnt they had been sent by the mandarin to look after us. On arriving at our boat we found they were not quite ready for starting, so we entered the city again. This exasperated the soldiers, as it increased their work a little. We walked for some distance along the wall, and then turned into the streets. The shops presented a very fine appearance, and judging from the situation of the city we imagined it must have a considerable trade. It is situated at the junction of two large rivers, the one we came down from Nan Ngun, and another running from the borders of the Fukien province. We learned that two foreigners had visited the city some three months before. We lost trace of them as we got down the river, and surmised they were Rouish priests. We also were informed that the reason the mandarin sent the soldiers was because some time ago a foreigner got very roughly handled here. The story is Chinese, and you can give to it what credence you please.

The country about here in many places is extremely flat. In crossing the whole of the province we did not see anything to equal or excel the scenery of the Canton province. As we had only hired part of the boat, of course we had a number of Chinese travelling with us, and it could easily be seen to what class two or three of them belonged. The peculiar sallow cast of countenance, the hollow cheeks, protruding bones, indicated but too surely that they were opium smokers. Our surmises were confirmed when we anchored for the night, as our boat was filled with the sickly odour of opium smoke. It was so obnoxious to us, that we had to sit outside the boat, and once or twice they so prolonged their indulgence that we had to ask them to give it up, as we wished to retire to rest. How that went to my heart! Had I been a Chinaman and an Englishman had asked me to give up smoking for his convenience, I should have hurled the taunt in his teeth. Who forced opium upon us? Sir, we grieve over the ravages of drink among the brilliant, the genial, the promising of our land, and have not a spark of humanity left that will warm our hearts, and induce us to put forth a hand to rescue the enslaved of the same classes in China. When will Christian(?) England remove the foul blot on her otherwise fair countenance and liberate an oppressed people from an unjust and deadly yoke. It not only impoverishes the people but emasculates their bodies, destroys their minds, and who will hesitate to add more—damns their souls; for they are made suicides thereby. We are guilty. In our strength we have said with Lady Macbeth, "What need we fear . . . when none can call our power to account?" But "Here's the smell of blood still! all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand—Out, damned spot! out, I say!"

We called at several cities down the river and sold books. As we got farther down we found both curiosity and animosity to increase. At Ki Ngun the people are dead on literature, and made dashes for our books, some they tore, others they stole. Amongst the motley throng were those who cared more for men than books, and jostled us about terribly. My companion and I got separated, and lost to each other for some time, so after I had parted with my books I went in search of him, but not being able to find him I returned to our boat.

At Fung Shing we just called to put two passengers ashore, and as we were about to put off into river again the people generously parted with a few stones. This was simply an earnest of more in store for us. Leaving Fung Shing we arrived at Nan Chang, the capital of the province, about 8.30 on Friday morning, July 11th. The river here divides into numerous large streams, thus forming a delta. Our boat did not enter the stream nearest to the city, so we had to cross a small ferry. We had been told before reaching the city, that the people were hostile towards foreigners, and that we might expect a lively time. Immediately on entering the city a man standing at the gates yelled out, "kill the foreign devils." My companion turned round and spoke to him. We went on some distance and then turned into a street on our right, the crowd increasing all the time. Presently some began to ask to be allowed to look at a book, but our experience in other cities had taught us to receive the money before allowing the book to pass our hands, to walk pretty briskly and keep together. At length some few bought, others made a grab, and missing the books would seize our arms, shoulders or coats. The pulling and tugging became such that we had to run some distance or we should have found ourselves in a mob. We then turned into a street on the left, and there a terrible rush was made. Every book was taken, and we were jostled about, and my umbrella, which I was carrying under my arm, was borrowed. It is not yet returned. Whilst the people were scuffling amongst themselves for the books, very

few of which I should imagine would be in a readable condition, we walked on. At this point two soldiers came up and endeavoured to quiet the people. Our books being gone, we made our way back to the boat. As we were passing out of the city they gave us a parting blessing—in the shape of solid, substantial stones. Happily we were not hurt, although my companion got a few on his umbrella and helmet. Before we reached the ferry boat they set up a most ferocious and diabolical yell. I looked round expecting to find a goodly number making a rush for us, but the soldiers turning round and confronting them seemed to quell them a little.

Before entering the city we had sent one of our boys to hire a boat to take us to Kiukiang. As we were returning we met him going on a second expedition. We told one of the soldiers to go with him. After a long time they returned, saying they could only find one, and the man wanted thirteen dollars. We refused to give it. We then despatched our boy alone. We waited a long time, and at length my companion's patience gave out, and he essayed to enter the city again, but was prevented by soldiers. Before he came back the boy returned, saying he had found a boat that would go for six dollars. We got our luggage transferred and left about four o'clock p.m.

We are sorry we cannot give the city a good name. The people boast that at the time of the Tai-ping rebellion the rebels were unable to enter their city, and they are equally determined to keep foreigners out. We were told that some eight or nine years ago a steamer ventured up to the city and stopped there. The people smashed it. This is a Chinese story, which was contradicted when we reached Kiukiang. A French gunboat, we understood, went up, but the city not the gunboat was in danger.

On the Saturday we crossed the Po-yang Lake, which is some eighty miles across. It appears to be filled with small islands. The river presents a fine appearance before entering the lake, and the scenery generally was superior to much we had seen up the river. Crossing the lake we had a splendid breeze, which made our little craft dance most delightfully. Our boys however did not seem to enjoy it, as they laid themselves down and turned rather pale. Your readers can imagine that we went along at a spanking pace when I tell them that, that day we travelled over 100 miles. We anchored at night, ten miles below Kiukiang.

The next day we arrived at Kiukiang and were welcomed by members of the A. M. E. M., having been twelve and fourteen days respectively in crossing from Shan Chau to Kiukiang.

We left the following Monday for Hankow, where after a short stay my companion left me and went on to Peking. I stayed some time in Hankow and Wu Chang, and on my way down spent nine or ten days at Wu Sueh and then came on to Shanghai and Hongkong. Here we are again.

RUFUS.

THE JAPANESE SILVER YEN.

(Japan Weekly Mail.)

In an article which appears in a late number of the *China Mail*, referring to our own previous remarks on the subject of the Silver Yen, that paper states: "We are inclined to think that, if the fineness of silver composing the Japanese coinage could be absolutely relied upon, the consensus of foreign opinion in South China is in favor of its introduction into Hongkong and the ports." Our argument has been that the coinage of the Osaka Mint has been perfectly reliable in the past and that no cause for suspicion should exist that, in the future, any less confidence should be felt in the maintenance of its declared value; whilst the certainty of an almost immediate detection would be an effectual bar against any attempted deterioration. Nor do we feel otherwise than strengthened in our opinion by the only reason which our Hongkong contemporary alleges as allowing the possibility of any suspicion against the Japanese Mint. It states: "but what is to be said of the subsidiary coins which have lately flooded the markets of this colony? It is asserted that, so soon as these beautiful 20-sen and 10-sen pieces began to come into circulation, the purity of their successors suffered a decrease, until the coins went down to 20 per cent. discount. If such be the case in regard to the smaller currency, where is the guarantee that there will not be a similar change in the standard yen? This matter of the subsidiary coinage may be considered a small one, but to it we ascribe much of the suspicion at present entertained towards the Imperial Mintage of Japan." If this whole question can be decided by the test of this assertion, the result is not doubtful, since we can prove that so far from there having been any deterioration in the later issues of the small money, the change made was in favor of the public and not of the Mint. The fineness of the Osaka subsidiary silver coinage was originally fixed at 800 one-thousandths parts, with a remedy of 2 per cent., and that purity has been maintained throughout the existence of the Mint. The average standard, as represented by the assays of coins, during the first year, was found to be 799.49; and, looking through the successive reports of the Director of the Mint, we find that in June 1878 (the seventh year of the Mint's operations) the report of Mr. Gowan, P.C.S., gives the following as the assay of the separate subsidiary silver coins issued in the year:—Fifty sen pieces 799.6; Twenty sen pieces 800.6; Ten sen pieces 800.1; Five sen pieces 799.0; whilst a Report furnished by the Assayer of the American Mint in October 1877, upon coins sent there through the Foreign Ministers, gives the following assay of the Japanese subsidiary silver:—Twenty sen piece 802.0; Ten sen pieces 800.0; Five sen pieces 800.5, showing even a higher degree of fineness than that given in Osaka. These figures dispose of any assertion that may have been made in Hongkong or elsewhere as to any deterioration in the value of the coins issued by the Japanese mint. But after the first year a change was made in the subsidiary coins; not in their purity of metal but in their weight and size. This change was as follows:—

Fifty sen piece, from 198.0 grs. to 208.00 grs.
Twenty " " " 72.2 " " 83.20 "
Ten " " " 36.6 " " 41.60 "
Five " " " 19.3 " " 20.80 "

Whilst their diameter was diminished by about 3 hundredths parts of an inch, and the design of the coins was changed. This alteration is alluded to in Major Kinder's first Annual Report, as being necessary in consequence of the adoption of gold as the

sole standard, and of it being advisable to alter the weight of the subsidiary coins in favor of the public. For several years a large demand existed for this small money, and it is evident that this demand was far in excess of actual requirements, for the Government here were at one time willing sellers of their accumulated stocks at a discount of about twenty per cent. It is, therefore, not surprising that in Hongkong also they were at a similar discount, since once in excess of the supply actually wanted for circulation, they would no longer command more than their melting value. It may be of interest here to mention that the total value of the silver subsidiary coins issued by the Japanese Mint up to the 30th June 1878, was as follows, viz:—Of fifty sen pieces, yen 4,091,678; of twenty sen pieces, yen 6,258,374; of ten sen pieces, yen 6,241,799; and of five sen pieces, yen 2,377,003—showing a total of yen 18,969,449, of which less than two millions and a half consisted of the earliest issue, which the *China Mail* fancies was of greater value than the later one, although in fact it was of less.

We have shown that no deterioration has taken place in the intrinsic value of the small silver coins issued by the Osaka mint, and as this is the only point given by our Hongkong contemporary as requiring elucidation we may now well claim a favorable "consensus" of opinion towards the past action of the Japanese authorities, and ask that fair confidence be extended to them in the future.

The question as to whether the Chinese would trust the Japanese in the matter of their coinage is, we think, not so decisive as some would make out; and even if a certainty of Chinese opposition existed we should be far from saying that it should prevent the attempt being made to overcome it. It has long been a matter of surprise to us that combined foreign action should not yet have been taken against the system of chopping dollars as practiced by the Chinese in Hongkong—a barbarous relic of olden times, and with a new coin of the make and finish of the Japanese yen there would exist the strongest possible reasons for making a stand against this arbitrary vandalism on the part of the Chinese compradors. We admit the change or improvement is less possible in China than in any other country, but foreigners will hardly accept that as a reason against any attempt being made to break through the old customs of the oldest fashioned country. But, as regards the advantages of the Japanese yen, China does not appear to be so obtuse as in other matters; or if, as the *China Mail* informs us, the authorities in China still decline to recognize the yen, they have changed their minds since 1874, when we were officially informed that the Canton Government had proclaimed it for acceptance.

We are still hopeful that the Japanese Government will succeed in establishing the legal position of their silver yen, upon a par with the Mexican dollar, for all local and foreign purposes of exchange; but, in their own interests, it will be wise to establish its acceptance by foreigners before taking any action to make it available for purposes of their own revenue where now the dollar only is the recognized tender. The reason of this is obvious; for, so long as the coin is unacceptable for general local transactions, or unsuitable for export except at its intrinsic or melting value, it can only be disposed of here at a discount or loss to the Treasury. Until bankers and other duals are ready to acknowledge that obligations incurred in Mexican dollars can henceforth be paid by the same number of silver yen, any partial use of the latter coinage can neither be satisfactory nor free from actual loss. And to secure a general acceptance of the yen it is, in our opinion, of the highest importance that an outlet should, in the first instance, be secured for it in Hongkong, and, if possible, all ports of China. The latter opening may be more uncertain of early arrangement than the former, but it would doubtless follow upon that of the colony. As mentioned by Mr. Davenport, in his late Colonial Report from Shanghai, the Chinese Government have definitely rejected the suggestion of establishing a mint in China, but, as the use of a convenient and reliable coinage makes itself apparent to the Chinese traders,—and it has already done so in the case of the Mexican dollar, at all the treaty ports—so may we fairly hope that the Japanese yen will supply China with the monetary medium which Prince Kung has now declined to provide for his own subjects.

THE JAPANESE AND THE STRAITS COMMISSIONERS AT THE SYDNEY EXHIBITION.

Mr. Haruo Sakata, who, with his two secretaries, Messrs. Murakami and Watanabe, represents Japan at the N. S. W. Exhibition, has, as also Major Clementi, who represents the Straits Settlements, were those selected, with the Belgian Commissioner, to respond to the toast of "The Commissioners," at a dinner given by Sir Alfred Stephen, G.B., K.C.M.G., to the Lieutenant Governor, members of the Government and Parliament, the Exhibition Commissioners, and other leading citizens, the special object of the gathering being to welcome the Commissioners who have come to the colony to represent other countries at the forthcoming Exhibition. In proposing the toast, the Chairman said he hoped all and each of the Commissioners might find their stay here pleasant, and that the objects they had in view, in interchanging commodities and ideas, might be realized, and found profitable to the merchants and to all who took part in the enterprise; and, finally, that the result would be creditable to all concerned. He was sure that they would all join heartily in his expression of gladness that these gentlemen had come among them. (Applause.)

The toast having been enthusiastically honoured, Major Clementi acknowledged the great kindness of His Excellency the Governor in asking him to respond, and was glad to be introduced to so large a number of gentlemen among whom he was a stranger. He came here in April last, from India, for the benefit of his health, and seeing the great work they had in hand, he thought to himself that it would interest other people than those of England or India. Why should not India, the Straits Settlements, and China contribute to this great work? With these thoughts in his mind he visited Mr. Jennings, who received him very courteously. He explained his views, and then wrote to the private secretary of His Excellency the Viceroy, and to the Straits Settlements. The Straits Settlements had appointed him their Commissioner. He communicated with China, but could not get co-operation there. This

Exhibition was, he thought, of very great significance to India. New South Wales was a country not well known in India, although the people of India got so many horses from here which were known by the name of Walera. Melbourne was better known in India than Sydney, because of the races held there. He had never heard any other reason than that: He believed that the Exhibition would be a great success. (Applause.)

Haruo Sakata, the Japanese Commissioner, made a brief speech, which was interpreted as follows by J. Watanabe, his secretary: He said he returned thanks for the toast which they had done the Commissioners the honour to drink. He was one of the first visitors from Japan to Australia, and when he came here again on this occasion, he felt that the distance between the two countries seemed to be very much shorter than on his first voyage. As the mutual relations between the two countries deepened the shorter would be the distance appear. He was sure it was very happy and pleasant, not only for himself, but also for his people, to make friendship with such a kind and hospitable nation as there was here. (Applause.)

Mr. A. V. Schelle (the Commissioner for Belgium), said he did not understand very well what his hon. friend Mr. Sakata had said, but he would tell them in two words what it was—like you very much because you are the kindest people that I ever met in my life. (Cheers and laughter.) As a Belgian, he knew what England like a child drank to its adopted mother, and to them like a brother drank to his brother. (Applause.)

GENERAL GRANT'S FORTUNE.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG CORRECTS SOME VERY ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS.

The American News Company has begun the story of Gen. Grant's tour, written by John Russell Young. It is published in parts, the first four of which have been issued; it is handsomely printed and profusely illustrated. The story begins with the departure from Philadelphia, and the fourth part takes the reader to Egypt and up the Nile. It is of great interest, describing as it does in more detail than has yet been told the distinguished honors that were lavished upon the Ex-President by the people and Governments of Europe. The following extract from the first part disposes of some of the inventions made in the United States:—

"The incognito of Gen. Grant is one that no one will respect. He declines all honors and attentions, so far as he can do so without rudeness, and is especially indifferent to the parade and etiquette by which his journey is surrounded. It is amusing, knowing Gen. Grant's feelings on this subject, to read the articles in English and home papers after his craving for precedence and his fear lest he may not have the proper seat at table and the highest number of guns. Gen. Grant has declined every attention of an official character thus far, except those whose non-acceptance would have been misconstrued. When he arrives at a port his habit is to go ashore with his wife and see what is to be seen, and drift about from place to place like any other wandering staid American doing Europe. Sometimes the officials are too prompt for him; but generally, unless they call by appointment, they find the General absent. This matter is almost too trivial to write about; but there is no better business for a chronicler than to correct wrong impressions before creating new ones. Here, for instance, is an editorial article from an American newspaper, which has drifted into our ward-room over these Mediterranean seas. It informs us that Gen. Grant travels with a princely retinue; that he is enabled to do so because the men who fattened on the corruptions of his administrations gave him a share of their plunder. He went to the Hotel Bristol in Paris; he took the Prince of Wales's apartments; he never asks the cost of his rooms, but throws money about with a lavish hand. These are the statements which one reads in the columns of an American journal. The truth is Gen. Grant travels, not like a Prince, but as a private citizen. He has one servant and a courier. He never was in the Prince of Wales's apartments in the Hotel Bristol in his life. His courier arranges for his hotel accommodations, as couriers always do, and the one who does this office for the General takes pains to make as good bargains for his master as possible. So far from General Grant being a rich man, I think I am not breaking confidence when I say that the duration of his trip will depend altogether upon his income, and his income depends altogether upon the proceeds of his investment of the money presented to him at the close of the war, the Presidency yielded him nothing in the way of capital, and he has now not a dollar that came to him as an official. By this I mean that the money paid Gen. Grant as a soldier and as President was spent by him in supporting the dignity of his office. Everybody knows how much money was given him at the close of the war. As this was well invested and has grown, you may estimate the fortune of the General, and about how long that fortune would enable him to travel like a prince or a Tammany exile over Europe. There are many people at home who do not like General Grant, who quarrel with his politics, and think his administration calamitous. That is a matter of opinion. But his fame as a soldier is dear to every patriotic American, and I am glad of the opportunity of brushing away one or two of the cobwebs of slander which I see growing over it.

The congregation of the Rev. David Moore, who was deposed recently by the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church for holding heretical views on the subject of eternal punishment, declined on Sunday to grant admission to the Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Skelmorlie, who was appointed to "preach the church vacant." Mr. Boyd preached from the steps in front of the church.

Punch suggests the following as an inscription for the proposed monument to the late Prince Imperial:—

IN MEMORY OF
PRINCE EUGENE LOUIS NAPOLEON,
Son of the Hero of Sedan,
Grand-Nephew of the Hero of Moscow,
And Pretender to the Throne of France.
Brave, amiable, and accomplished,
Who made many friends,
And unfortunately lost his life
In a very doubtful quarrel
Which in no way concerned him.
This Monument is erected
By a small section of the British people
To exhibit to the world
Their slight respect
For the national feeling of France
And their great regard
For the cause of Imperialism.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Ward was released on the strength of two medical certificates, against which it would have been useless and cruel to contend. The House is free of an embarrassing captive, the custody of whom, however just and necessary, was in a certain degree having enjoyed a quiet retreat and comfortable lodgings. But we imagine that imprisonment in the Clock Tower must be renewed every quarter of an hour, as "Big Ben" strikes. The first stroke can scarcely have spent itself when the expectation of the second would excite a morbid expectancy. The ingenuity of medieval barbarism might be congratulated on such an invention. The fees paid by Mr. Ward amounted to £14—£5 fee of arrest, or "caption money," £1 each for the order of committal and order of release, and £1 per day during his imprisonment. These sums did not include Mr. Ward's personal expenses during his confinement.

One who was present at the Haymarket Theatre on July 24 says:—A little more than twelve months ago a howling mob broke Mr. Gladstone's windows, and in places of public amusement his name was received with unmistakable signs of disapprobation. But what a change has come over the spirit of the dream. To-night Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone occupied a box at the Haymarket Theatre, and on his entrance the audience fairly rose, and round after round of applause testified to his restored popularity, and one or two hisses only serving to increase the enthusiasm. Boxes, pit, and amphitheatre appeared to vie with each other in the heartiness of their greeting. The right hon. gentleman, who appeared somewhat surprised at his reception, was afterwards evidently deeply interested in Miss Neilson's rendering of the character of Juliet, which he was observed to repeatedly applaud.

A correspondent of the *Bradford Observer* is responsible for the following:—Last Friday night two members from the sister Isle were accompanied to the House of Commons by their wives, who, being duly seated in the Ladies' Gallery, watched from their serene altitude the stubborn fight waged below over the Irish Estimates. So desperately intent were the hon. gentlemen in question on the discharge of their Parliamentary labours that they quite forgot those more sacred and tender duties—the objects of which were behind the gilded lattice above the Speaker's chair; and it was not until after midnight that any recollection of those fair companions in waiting flashed upon their minds. Singularly enough, both legislators seemed to have formed the same conclusion—viz., that his wife had sensibly gone home an hour ago. At half-past three in the morning No. 1 went home, plied his late-key and let himself in, and softly stealing upstairs was soon afterwards in the act of seeking his couch, when with consternation he noticed that madame was absent. The horrible truth flashed on his mind that she was still in the Ladies' Gallery, perhaps overlooked and looked up for the night. Hastily re-attiring, he fled with all speed to Westminster, and there found the usher of the Ladies' Gallery in a state of despair, with two derelict ladies on his hands, and no cab in Palace Yard. It was then seen that No. 2 had gone off home, as No. 1 had done. Legislator No. 1 and his lady kindly undertook to escort Madame No. 2 home; and on arriving at her mansion found her lord in a state of distraction, vainly trying to ring up the servants, his wife having gone home (as he thought) with his late-key. The tableau, when all four met on the doorstep in the broad daylight that morning, was, I understand, irresistibly comical.

The small stage at the Langham Hall was, on July 21, the scene of a somewhat curious theatrical representation, namely, that of John Bunyan's now almost classical work, "The Pilgrim's Progress." The performance of a theatrical version of this book is not, however, entirely a novelty, for Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald and their family, who gave the entertainment of the 21st, have within the last two years rendered it at various places, both publicly and privately. The portion of the book chosen as the most eligible for acting purposes is the second part, which as everyone knows, contains the journeyings of Christians, the wife of Christian, with her children and her neighbour Meroy. It being of course impossible to use the entire story as it is printed, selections have been made, and in such a judicious manner, that the whole plot can easily be followed and traced by the audience. Thus the scene opens in Christian's home, from whence the pilgrims are followed to the Wicket Gate, to the House Beautiful, the Valley of Humiliation, and finally to the Land of Beulah. Such a representation naturally requires a considerable amount of discrimination in the manner in which it is put upon the stage and acted so as to avoid offending any of the sensibilities or the tastes of the audience, and this point had been most successfully carried out. The costumes were tasteful and well chosen, while the manner of the actors was subdued and free from the least taint of affectation. The nature of the entertainment of course precluded any very pronounced style of applause; but it was evident from the earnest attention of the audience throughout the whole piece that they fully appreciated and enjoyed all they witnessed.

The *World* is informed that Lord Derby has consented to take a seat in the next Liberal Cabinet, whenever that may be formed. The addition of another candidate for high honours in a Liberal Cabinet is not (our contemporary says) altogether agreeable to the front benches of the Opposition, which accommodate at least five noblemen who consider that their claims to become Secretaries of State are undeniable. This may, perhaps, account for the eagerness with which the proposal, made the other night, to create a new Secretaryship of State for Trade was supported by Mr. W. E. Forster and his colleagues; for, by this arrangement, a snug place can be provided for Lord Derby without diminishing the number of berths available for the old crew.

Rumour credits Lord Beaconsfield with an intention of translating Sir Stafford Northcote to the House of Peers at the close of the present session. Mr. Cross (so the report says) will become the leader of the House of Commons, but still retaining the office of Home Secretary; whilst Mr. Edward Stanhope, the Under-Secretary of State for India, will be the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The *Daily News* has published a couple of letters from General Nuthall on the case of Lieut. Carey. What the writer says in the first does not appear to be of any great weight, having regard to the line of defence taken by Lieut. Carey at his trial. But a point which he brings into relief in his second letter seems of great importance, and

one of which it is well that the public should be kept in mind. From the evidence of Col. Harrison, General Nuthall says, it is clear that the object of the reconnaissance in which Lieut. Carey and the Prince Imperial were engaged was "to make a detailed report of the road for the march, and to choose a camp on the Iloilo River," and that this duty was entrusted to the Prince, who received written instructions. It is usual on such occasions for the senior officer of the party to receive written instructions; and therefore had Lieut. Carey been considered the senior, and consequently the commanding officer, the instructions should properly have been transferred to him, whereas Col. Harrison states "they were lost with the Prince."

If there had been any doubt before that a public monument in Westminster Abbey to the late Prince Imperial may be calculated to convey very false and very undesirable notions to the people of France, in relation to the political sympathies of England, the publication in the *Order*, Mr. Romer's organ, of the young Prince's letter to a French general on his objects in going to the Cape should (say the *Spectator*) put an end to that doubt. In this letter the Prince expressly says that he goes to the Cape to give proof to his French followers of his "capacities and energy." "I have for a long time been anxious to escape from the obscurity in which I have been living in England, for, in order to rally a whole country to your cause, it is necessary to give proofs of one's capacities and energy." That is tantamount to a confession that he went to Zululand to improve his chances as a Pretender to the French throne; and if, after that, we raise a public monument to his memory for taking the part he did in Zululand, we shall certainly be fairly accused of sympathizing with the Prince's objects.

Dead Letters.

Beat, J. W., C.S., Mangalore, Malabar Coast, India, (S.), 1
Bonnett, Mrs. V., Norton, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, (S.), 1
Brunner, Heinrich, Vienna, Austria, 1
Caldwell, H. O., Calcutta, 1
Carmo, G. A. de, Hongkong, 1
Dunthorp, J., 178, Front Street, Portland, Oregon, 1
Eitel, Revd. E. J., Hongkong, (Refused), 1
Fajard, E., Hongkong, 1
Forbes, W. S., & Co., 73, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, (S.), 1
Gray, James, Grundy Street, Poplar, London, (S.), 1
Hamby, J. J., Signalman, H. M. S. *Sappho*, Sydney, N.S.W., (S.), 1
James, Mrs. W., Clyde Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, (S.), 1
Johnson, Miss E., 47, Tredegar Square, Bow, London, 1
Johnston & Co., Hongkong, 1
Kuper, G., Hongkong, 1
Lee, B., 20, Victoria Dock Road, Cantoning Town, London, 1
Levien, Horace, Vio. Street, Post Office, London, (S.), 1
Leyser, Ingeborg, Diopson Home, Hongkong, 1
Lilly, Mrs. E., S. S. *Thyestes*, Port Said, 1
Lowe, Miss E., 19, Irwell Terrace, Melbourne, 1
McBain, Messrs., 64, North Queen St., Belfast, 1
McOne, Miss M., 27, Upper Raggot Street, Dublin, 1
Mallet, M., Rue des Dames, Badgones, Paris, 1
Major, Captain, Barque *Gm. Kobé*, Japan, 1
Mier, Fr. R., Erlich Strasse, No. 12, St. Pauli, Hamburg, 1
Miller, Miss, Campbell Street, Argyllshire, (S.), 1
Mody, P. C., Bombay, (S.), 1
O'Brien, Mrs. A., 9, Fleet Street, Melbourne, 1
Oliver, John, Holly Place, Salop Road, Oswestry, (S.), 1
Paul, R. H., Lieutenant, Junior Naval and Military Club, London, 1
Piggatt, Mrs., Mr. Sewell's, 418, Clapham Rise, 1
Polack, Captain E., Schooner *Emerald*, Jamaica, W.I., 1
Richmond, Mrs., 10, Bow Common Lane, Bow, London, (S.), 1
Roström, Mrs. M. E., 21, White Street, Birkenhead, (S.), 1
Rowlin, Captain, S. S. *Crusader*, Colombo, 1
Scorer, R., 5, Nile Street, North Shields, 1
Sz. Achegou, Chinese Boarding House, Liverpool, 1
Stuart, T., H. M. S. *Himalaya*, Hongkong, 1
Sun Fat, Hongkong, 1
Walker, W. G., Poste Restante, New York, 1

The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addressees cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers. (S) Posted at Shanghai. General Post Office, 1st Sept., 1879.

MONSIGNOR CAPPEL's ideas about the stage seem to be a little mixed. At the New vendor's Dinner the other night, he took occasion to refer to the visit of the Comedie Frangaise, and spoke of "that band of noble men and noble women who came to express the highest perfection of that art which he (Monsieur Cappe) from his position was not allowed to participate. He regretted his own disability, and envied those who had the chance of witnessing what was so well expressed." Now it is only possible reason why Monsignor Cappe "position" should keep him from a theatre is that a theatre is a wicked place, and the performers are, he tells us, "not men and noble women" more, he actually envies those who can go and see the Curious morality! "I am a Monsignor and cannot do a wicked thing, but I am those who can." If the reverend gentleman really means what he says about the "perfection of the art," &c., surely this would have been a grand opportunity for putting aside *Le Drame* and acting up to his position. The spectacle of a row of Roman Catholic dignitaries applauding "Le Drame" or "Le Drame au Camailan" would be highly edifying. —*Penny Post*.

A new project for the creation of inland sea has been advanced and advocated by General Fremont, at present Governor of Arizona. The removal of a barrier ridge he affirms, would admit the waters of a Gulf of California into an ancient basin, a would create a navigable inland sea 2 miles long, 50 miles broad, and 800 feet deep. This piece of engineering, which very like Boudier's Algerian inland sea project, he claims, would convert what now a desert region into a commercial highway, and would greatly improve the climate of Southern Arizona and California. —*Nature*.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, trouble, &c., as the case may be; but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet exposit to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Office is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 3 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.Z.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.Z.), Hayti (N.Z.), New Granada (N.Z.), Panama (N.Z.), and Venezuela (N.Z.):—

Via San Francisco or Melbourne. Brindisi.
Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.Z.), Ecuador (N.Z.), Nicaragua (N.Z.):—

Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — 8 8

To British & Union, West Indies only, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Port of China, Japan, Bangkok, Coochin, China, Tongkin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or of other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pak-hoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement: PARCEL CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as cardboard boxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong, and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence. Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters. Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class), or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet. Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of two hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eighteen pence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers.—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns.—to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

5. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

6. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

7. No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2.....18 cents.
" £2.....30 "
" £2.....36 "
" £2.....42 "
" £2.....48 "
" £2.....54 "
" £2.....60 "
" £2.....66 "
" £2.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to £5.....15 cents.
" £5.....30 "

8. Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

9. Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

10. No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessarily for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

11. If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

12. No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.
* Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post.

Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by sea-carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter. The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations. 1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2.....18 cents.
" £2.....30 "
" £2.....36 "
" £2.....42 "
" £2.....48 "
" £2.....54 "
" £2.....60 "
" £2.....66 "
" £2.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to £5.....15 cents.
" £5.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessarily for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.
* Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

September 5, 1879.

Lata. Pap. Lata. Pap.

Arden, H. M. 1 Massey, Mr

